THE WEEKLY GLEANER.

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The Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL, DEVOTED TO RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS ECKMAN, D. D., EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE 133 CLAY STREET.

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Arabian Manners.

The description of one night's encampment will give you an idea of all. We halted usually on some spot where the camels could find shrubs for food, and we dry bushes for fuel. Three fires were then lighted, one for Missirie and Hassan, Clark's servant; one for the Sheikh and his children; and a third for the lower caste of his clansmen. Nothing could be more picturesque than the night-scenes these fires and the wild groups gathered around them exhibited. The first night two Arabs quarrelled, and flew at each other with drawn swords; but were held back by their friends, and with some (apparent) difficulty pacified. If a *ruse* to try our nerves, which I hope we were not uncharitable in believing, it failed egregiously. The Arabs, by the way, when they do come to blows, always strike with the palms of their hands; never with the fist. Our tent was soon pitched and struck; our food was rice, bread, tongues, coffee, and occasionally mutton; a blanket and the sheets of our bedding took up a little room, serving for saddles during the day-time, and we made easy shift with two or three changes of linen; and was not this faring like princes? We were off almost always before sunrise, and traveled about ten or eleven hours, till near sunset, resting about half an hour, generally at mid-day. We enjoyed the most lovely weather during the whole journey; excessive heat was what we expected; but it proved, on the contrary, delightfully cool and temperate.

Starting at four in the morning, we reached Skeikh Hussein's camp about one, on Sunday afternoon. The trains were ranged in a crescent, and very low, except the Sheikh's. We alighted before it, and were most gracefully received by the eldest son, a boy about ten or eleven, arrayed in his little *kefia*, or head-dress of the desert, red boots, &c., a Bedouin Sheikh in miniature; in fact he bears that rank and weilds a Sheikh's authority in the camp during his father's absence. Sheikh Hussien, determined that we should be his guests that evening, had ordered the camels that carried ou tent to keep in the rear. Coming up presently, he renewed our welcome, and invited us into his tent, whither we followed, and sat down on the mat beside him, our backs towards the ladies' compartment, separated from ours by a thin partition only. We heard them chattering from behind us at a great rate.

The grinding was still going on when we woke next morning; and a man churning butter in a skin, seesawing it on his knee; two children were plaguing the poor wretch of a wolf, pulling it about with a string—but it will bite soon. The little Sheikh Mohammed breakfasted with us on coffee, leban and bread; and, before starting, we presented him with a pair of yellow Morrocco slippers and boots for his mother, who made her appearance in her finery at the moment of our departure. And so we bid farewell to our friendly Bedouins.

After four hours continued, but very gentle ascent, we came in sight of Mount Hor, now called Gebel Haroun, or Aaron mountain, whose house, Hassan very gravely informed us, he had seen at Bag dad—mistaking him for Haroun Alraschid. An hour and a half farther, after passing the entrance to Wady Sabra, we quitted Wady Araba, and ascended eastwards into the dreary Gebel Shera, the Mount Seir of Scripture.

At last, Sheikh Hussein made his appearance with a huge wooden bowl full of mutton, and we all gathered round it—the Sheikh and his son, ourselves, Missirie, and Hassan—and commenced operations, dipping in the dish, and eating with our fingers in the eastern fashion. Large soft cakes of excellent bread, like Scotch scones disposed round the dish, served at once for plates and food—read this to Sir Robert Leigh, and he will quote Virgil. The sheikh came again to coffee, with Abdel-Hug's (M. Linant's) letter of introduction for Clarke and MacLennan, stuck in his girdle; yesterday he carried it on his turban. I doubt whether he could read it.

The camp at night was a beautiful spectacle—a crescent of lights and fires flaming around us, the grinding still continuing. A lively confab was still going on in the Sheikh Hassien's tent. We were told afterwards that the tribe were much dissatisfied at his having engaged to conduct us for so little; if so, it tells highly for him that he never mentioned it to us.

When we had enough of it, we slipped away under the corner of the tent, and repaired to our own, where we found the little Sheikh Mohammed sitting at the door, watching Missirie's proceedings. We invited him in; he sat down very modestly, first on the sand, then on the bed. We gave him some preserved dates and nebbeks for himself and his little brother. While dinner was in preparation, (for the Sheikh killed a sheep for us,) we squatted before the tent with the Bedouins, playing with a young wolf, and watching the evening occupations of the camp. Children were at play; women, in their blue robes, bringing in dry wood for the night-fires; two others were grinding at the mill at the door of one of the tents; an animated talk was going on in the Sheikh's; his horse was prowling about in its rich trappings; goats (the little Bedouin goat is a beautiful creature) smelling about our tent, and at the slumbering Hassan, not knowing what to make of him; dogs barking, &c.,—a happy, cheerful, peaceful scene as ever I witnessed.

It was a bright, warm afternoon, and the fire in the center of the tent, and the clouds of tobacco smoke, were, at first, almost stifling. The wild Alouins gathered around us, aud presently our *dejeune* made its appearance; first, *leban* was served—sour milk, and then a mixture of butter, bread, sugar—I really do not know all its component parts; but it was excellent;—then pipes; and coffee was repeatedly served by a slave who sat constantly grinding and supplying new comers with that truly oriental luxury. Each guest, as he entered, was kissed by the principal members of the circle, except the Sheikh, hearty double kisses. The Sheikh rose when Sheikh Salem made his appearance. Little ceremony was observed, though much respect was shown to the Sheikh, who spoke and gesticulated with considerable dignity. It was a strange scene altogether; but one group was really beautiful—Sheikh Hussein, in his robes of scarlet and red turban, widely different, both in dress and features, from his clansmen, with his young son, so fair and graceful, lying at his feet, and looking fondly up in his face. Many other children were admitted into the circle, or played outside the tent—all of them, seemingly, much indulged. Others, quite black and stark-naked, were running about among the tents.

☞ The Postmaster has awarded the advertising of the letter-list for the ensuing year to the *Morning Call*.

Bread from Brain.

Where the iron of our lives
Is wrought out in fire and smoke,
There the mighty Vulcan strives—
Hot the furnace, hard the stroke.
There the wind in billows blow,
There the sparks in millions glow,
There on anvil of the world
Is the clanging hammer hurled.
Hard the labor, small the gain
Is in making bread from brain.

Where the nameless stone is raised,
Where the patriot's bones were placed,
Lived he—little loved and praised;
Died he—little mourned and graced.
There he sleeps who knew no rest,
There unblest by those he blest;
Here he starved while sowing seed,
Where he starved the worms now feed.
Hard the labor, small the gain
Is in making bread from brain.

In that chamber lone and drear,
Sits the poet writing flowers,
Bringing heaven to earth more near;
Raining thoughts in dewy showers,
While signs of nectar rare,
Only is the ink-bowl there:
Of feasts of gods he chants—high trust,
As he eats the mouldy dust.
Hard the labor, small the gain
Is in making bread from brain.

When the prophet's warning voice
Shouts the burden of the world,
Sackcloth robes must be his choice,
Ashes on his head be hurled.
Where the tyrant lives at ease,
Where false priests do as they please,
He is scorned and pierced inside,
He is stoned and crucified.
Hard the labor, small the gain
Is in making bread from brain.

Patriot! Poet! Prophet! feed
Only on the mouldy crust;
Tyrant! fool and false priest need
All the crumb and scorn the just.
Lord! how long, how long, oh Lord!
Shall the world withhold reward?
Let the pen become a sabre,
Let Thy children eat who labor.
Bless the labor, bless the gain,
In the making bread from brain.

Masonic Mirror.

Rates of Postage on the Gleaner.

Subscribers are notified that the rate of postage for the Gleaner within this state when paid in advance, is about 3½ cents for each copy the quarter.

BOILS.

A boil begins with a pimple in the skin, which continues to enlarge until it reaches the size from a pea to a walnut; it is of a conical shape, red, or of a purple hue, and hard, with burning heat and pain. Between the forth and eighth day it becomes very prominent, and begins to *point*; a speck of matter may then be seen on the summit, which gradually softens; the skin at last burst, and matter mixed with blood is discharged through a small opening. A day or two after this, the core, which is supposed to be a portion of dead cellular substance, finds its way out of itself, or may be squeezed out leaving an open cavity, which soon fills up, and heals entirely about the twelfth or fourteenth day.

There appear several, either at the same time or following one another. They rise on any part of the body, but most commonly on the face, nape of the neck, inside of the thighs, hips, arm-pits, groin, or near the anus.

Causes.—Children and people in robust health are most subject to boils; they often come on without any known cause, and appear more frequently in spring than at any other season. They may be brought on by friction, inattention to keeping the skin clean, or from irritation of the digestive organs, and they sometimes follow fever or inflammatory eruptive diseases.

Treatment—It is needless to attempt preventing a boil going on to suppuration; it almost invariably follows the course above described, in spite of every means used to arrest its progress. We should, therefore, endeavor to hasten the suppurative process, by the application of warm bread and milk poultices, or poultices of linseed. In many cases a piece of diachylon plaster applied over the part and changed twice a day, will answer better than any thing else. If the boil be of a very indolent character, which means that it will not break, the application of roasted onions will be of service, or poultices of honey mixed with oatmeal. As soon as it is known that the tumor contains matter, the best plan is to give it vent, allowing the physician to make a free opening with the lancet, and and then squeezing out the and the core. When the patient is averse to this and allows the boil to burst of itself, the opening is always small, and the core consequently does not readily find its way out. In some cases it requires to be drawn away. In general the cavity heals quickly after the core is discharged, and nothing is required except a little cerate or other simple dressing; (call at the druggists for simple ointment, spread it on a piece of clean linen applied from time to time;) the sore in some cases, however, becomes indolent, and requires dressing of a more stimulating nature. such as

Basilicon, a drachm,
Red precipitate, five grains. Mix.

A little of this ointment to be applied on a piece of lint or linen rag.

When there is hardness of the part after the sore is healed, it should be rubbed with camphorated mercurial ointment night and morning.

With regard to the internal treatment, all that is necessary in general is to abridge the diet a little, avoid stimulating food, and keep the bowels open with *Epsom salts* or other cooling purgatives. When a succession of boils arise from disorder of the digestive organs, or from derangement of the system generally, it will be advisable to give three grains of *Plummer's pill* and an infusion of chamomile flowers, with twenty grains of *carbonate of soda* every morning, until the general health be improved.

Honor yourself, and you will be honoured; despise yourself, and you will be despised.

LAUGHTER.—Frequent and loud laughter is the characteristic of folly and ill-manners: it is the manner in which the mob expresses their silly joy at silly things; and they call it being merry. True wit or sense never yet made any body laugh; they are above it; they please the mind, and give a cheerfulness to the countenance. But it is low buffoonery, or silly accidents, that always excite laughter; and that is what people of sense and breeding should show themselves above. A man's going to sit down, in the supposition that he has a chair behind him, and falling down upon his back for want of one, sets a whole company laughing, when all the wit in the world would not do it; a plain proof, in my mind, how low and unbecoming a thing laughter is; not to mention the disagreeable noise that it makes, and the shocking distortion of the face that it occasions.

AFFECTION.—We sometimes meet with men who seem to think that any indulgence of affectionate feeling is weakness. They will return from a journey and greet their families with a distant dignity, and move among their children with the cold and lofty splendor of an ice-berg, surrounded with its broken fragments. There is hardly a more unnatural sight on earth than one of those families without a heart. Who that has experienced the joys of friendship, and values sympathy and affection, would not rather lose all that is beautiful in nature's scenery than be robbed of the hidden treasure of his heart? Who would not rather follow his child to the grave than entomb his paternal affection? Cherish then, your heart's best affections. Indulge in the warm and gushing emotions of parental love. Think it not a weakness. Teach your children to love; to love the rose, the robin; to love their parents, to love their God. Let it be the studied object of their domestic culture to give them warm hearts, ardent affections. Bind your whole family together by these strong cords. You cannot make them too strong.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.—The census of 1854 showed the following statistical result in reference to the numerical strength of the minor religious bodies of the colony:—Independents, 7709; Baptists, 4724; Lutheran, 3014; Unitarians, 1180; Society of friends, 221; Irvingites,, 75; Jews, 1547; Mormons, 132; Mahommedans, and Pagans, 3009; those who profess no religion, 805.

☞ Notwithstanding the good feeling entertained by the Bey of Tunis for the Christian population of his dominions, there are apprehensions entertained for the safety of the Europeans established in that town, in consequence of the weakness of the government, and the French consul has, consqeuently, officially demanded that the French naval force on the station be reinforced.

A FEW days since, a clergyman of Cincinnatti, was invited to the house of a friend to take tea, where he met a number of others. Various subjects of discussion occupied the time, amongst the most prominent of which was the reward hereafter for a walk of purity in this life. To enforce his belief in future rewards and punishments, at the tea table, the ministerial gentleman remarked, "I am just as sure of Heaven and eternal happiness as I am that I shall eat this piece of cake," and suiting the action to the word, took a piece from the plate, but in attempting to carry it to his mouth, it dropped upon the floor and was seized by a favorite dog, who greedily devoured it. The clergyman was nonplussed. The company enjoyed a good laugh at his expense, and he was forced to admit that there "is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

First Hebrew Benevolent Society.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

TO THE TRUSTEES AND MEMBERS OF THE FIRST HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Gentlemen:—In offering my annual report, which I respectfully submit to your consideration, I feel gratified in stating that all the Officers have faithfully performed their duties.

To Mr. S. King, Vice-President, I am indebted for his untiring exertions and able assistance rendered to me in the performance of my duties.

The Eureka Benevolent Society also merits our gratitude for the prompt and able manner, in which they responded to my calls for assistance to help the Sick.

I would call to your particular attention the inconvenience and trouble arising from having no Secretary; and I would recommend the employment of a person at a small stipend to act as recording Secretary, feeling assured, that there are many, fully capable of performing the duties; who would be satisfied with what the Society could afford to pay.

I also refer to your special notice, the number of non-paying members, also to the decrease of the Rolls, owing to parties leaving for the Atlantic States and the Interior.. At the same time I would strongly impress upon the mind of every Member the necessity of using his utmost exertions to obtain new members; as the amounts received from that source, are far below the expenditures, and altogether inadequate to meet the demands of applicants, which makes it painfully necessary to refuse many; though I have endeavoured, and hope, succeeded in distributing the limited means at my command, to the best advantage.

I have collected the Mortgage and re-invested it by a further Mortgage on the Synagogue "Sherith Israel" at one and a half percent per month, which I consider very advantageous and safe.

I would also recommend a Ball, Benefit or Collection, for replenishing the Treasury, or such other mode as you may deem most advisable for that purpose.

We have relieved upwards of sixty applicants for charity.

The following are the expenditures:

Charity	$ 629 00.
Medical	355 35.
Burials	25 62.
Watching Sick	41 50.
Old Debts	390 60.
Sundries	107 00.
Total	$1549 00.

The number of paying members are now reduced to One Hundred. I would suggest an amendement to Article 12. Sect. 2 of the Constitution, abolishing the Initiation fee of two dollars, and instead of three months dues in advance to be one month; feeling confident, that such a step would considerably increase the Rolls and enable the Society greatly to extend its charitable efficacy.

M. B. ASHIM, President.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Gentlemen:—I herewith place before you my annual report as Treasurer, which includes the following statement of Receipts and Expenditures:

Received from late Treasurer	$ 94. 86
Dues Collected	845. 00
Donations	100. 00
Profit from Benefit and Ball	518. 50
Loans returned	1960. 00
One month Interest on Mortg.	30. 00
Total	$3548. 36

Paid Charity	$ 677. 00	
" Doctor &c	233. 00	
" for Board	14. 00	
" Loan returned	250. 00	
" Expenses	310. 23	
" Mortgage	2000. 00	
		3464. 23
Balance in Hand		$84. 13

The Funds of the Society consist of

Balance on hand	$ 84. 13
Loaned out on Mortgage	2000. 00
Due Interest on ditto 1 month	30. 00
Bills Receivable	300. 00
Loaned M. Barnett on Mortgage	1500. 00
	$3914. 13

The above Statement shows that much good has been done, and suffering alleviated among our Co-religionists; and I sincerely trust the Society may be in a position, hereafter to increase its sphere of charity.

There are outstanding dues to the Society, to the extent of Four Hundred dollars. In closing this I entreat the Almighty to watch, guard and protect the Institution, that it may prosper and exceed the expectations of all.

I have the honor to remain respectfully

G. SCHAIER, Treasurer.

SWEARING.—We may frequently hear some people, in good company, interlard their conversation with oaths, by way of embellishment, as they suppose; but we must observe, that those who do so never contribute in any degree to give that company the denomination of good company. They are generally people of low education; for swearing, without having a single temptation to plead, is as silly, and as illiberal, as it is wicked.

TO THE LADIES!

....FOR THE....

HOLIDAYS

THE "ELIZABETH" FROM BORDEAUX
has just arrived,
AND IS NOW DISCHARGING.

She has brought to

A. KOHLER

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT

STOCK
—OF—

FANCY GOODS

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PAINTINGS ON CANVAS AND GLASS,
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WORK BOXES AND WRITING DESKS,
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Of eveay description, and of the
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COFFEE AND TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS,
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CARD CASES,
CIGAR CASES,
OPERA GLASSES,
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....An invoice of....
LADIES' PARASOLS,
WATCH CASES, FANS,
THERMOMETERS, *Ornamented*
IVORY BREASTPINS,
a new and beautiful article;
RIDING WHIPS, &C., &C., &C.,

TOYS,

OF EVERY KNOWN VARIETY!

Enough for all the children this side of the Rocky Mountains—and a thousand other articles impossible to mention here—all the most beautiful that the ladies ever set eyes on.

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ST. CLAUS' HEADQAURTERS,
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Programme
of
Exercises Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association.

For December. Lecture: "Religion, the only basis o good order and peace among men," by Dr. J. Eckman Readings: Thrilling Tales by S. Solomons.——Dialogue (original) "Blunders working well" by Cohn, Solomons VanStraaten and Dennery. Essay:(original) "Litrary attainments" by A. Weil.——Essay (original) Social Intercourse, necessary to happiness, by Leon Levell.——Readngs: From Tuppers Philosophy. by T. Labatt.——Readnga: "Dante's Inferno" by S. Solomons.

January 3d 1858. Essay (original)
The Past! no more
The key to the Future } by S. Solomons.
The cornerstone to 1858

Readings: Miscellanous Selections by J. M. Raphall.—— Essay: Original "Men's destiny only attainable by socia Intercourse" by D. Cohn. Essay:Original "The pleasureso Hope" by J. Godchaux.—— Recitation: "The Greeks' by A. Hoffman.——Recitation: "The Frenchman" by L. Dennery.

January 10th. Debate: "Are high prices of agricultural and mechanical produce beneficial to the world at large

Cohn } { Levy
Solomons } { Dennery
Labatt } { Hoffman

Readings: "Selections" by Raphall, Weil and Ellis.—— Essay: "U. S. Speakers" by S. Levell

January 17th. Essay: Original "Vivid portrayal o women's influence" by S. Solomons.——Essay: Original "Remembrances" by Leon Levell.——Essay: "Integrity the guide of life" by A. Weil——Recitation: "Parents Care" by A. Hoffman——Recitation: Speech in Parliamen byT. Labatt——Recitation: "Convictions" by Leon Den nery

January 24th. Debate: "Has the discovery of gold in California benefitted the world at large?

Dennery } { Solomons
Hoffman } { Cohn
Godchaux } { Raphall

Poetical Essay: Original "The Housewife" by Heyman Readings: "Selections" by E Levy.

January 31th Lecture: "Literary Culture' by a gentleman who has kindly voluntered——Recitation: 'Speech ih U. S. Senate' by Solomons——Recitation: 'Foreign lan guages by Bernhard Simon.

At the last regular Meeting it was resolved, that the order of Exercises be published in the Weekly Gleaner, and that a copy of the same be furnished to each member residing in the Interior, with the request to forward to the Committee volunteer Essays which will be regularly read by the Secretary at the first Debate meeting, after the same shall have been received, and further notify the u dersigned of the week, when a presence in the city will ad mit, of their being placed on Debate during February and March.

E. Levy } Committee on
L. Strasser } Debates, Lectures &
D. Cohn }

San Francisco, November 5th 1857.

HELLEN WINGATE.
SUCCESSOR TO WINGATE AND MASSEY.

UNDERTAKER and GENERAL FURnisher, No. 161 Sacramento street, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Metallic, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, and common Coffins.

Particular attention paid to preparing Bodies for shipment to the Atlantic States.

N. B, — Charges moderate. HELLEN WINGATE,
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No. 171 Washington Street,
(Late of 157 Commercial street,)

They have in store a full assortment of FALL HATS, for which the premium was awarded; as also a variety of goods appertaining to this branch.

☞ HATS made to order. ☜
oct 30-1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

כשר

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SUCCESSORS TO
M. SELIG,
Second St. between Mission and Minna Streets.

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE AN *excellent* assortment of

BEEF, MUTTON, AND VEAL,

OF a quality that cannot fail to recommend them to those who once honored them with their confidence,

They also have on hand home cured ***SMOKED AND SALT BEEF, TONGUES, AND SAUSSAGES*** of all kinds.

☞ They employ MR. ISAAC GOLDSMITH, as שוחט

N. B. Orders to any parts of the city will be mos punctually attended to on the shortest notice.

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AGENCY OF LONGWORTH'S WINES.
FINE OLD BRANDY
WINE and GIN (in Bond)
M. SUTAINE & CO's CHAMPAGNE
OLD CIDER BRANDY
d 11 2m

Notice to Israelites.

THE undersigned brings to the notice of his numerous friends in Sacramento and elsewhere that he is ready to initiate children into the convenant of Abraham. He shall be happy to attend most punctually on those who wish to honor him with their confidence,

Sacramento City, Cor. 6th and N sts M. HYMAN.

☞ Parties who come to Sacramento for the occasion, can be accommodated with rooms free of charge.

NOTICE.—Parties who desire to have letters writen for מצנה or Synagogues need but apply to me and they will be accommodated at moderate charges. Samples of my Hebrew writing may be seen in both synagogues here.

B. HERENGHI,
Importer and wholesale Dealer
IN
Diamonds,
Jewelry,
Watches,
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SAN FRANCISCO.
And 101 William street, NEW YORK.
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to purchase good and cheap
GROCERIES

The well known WASHINGTON GROCERY,
WASHINGTON STREET No. 137,
must be cleared from this date to the first of January. on account of the building being torn down.

The goods want no recommendation; the prices usually heap, will be reduced to the utmost limits.

Our numerous customers and others are politely invited cto give us a call, at an early day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

California Steam Navigation Company.
Departure from Jackson Street Wharf.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

OCTOBER 1, 1856.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. SAMUEL SEYMOUR.
Steamer ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. POOLE.
Steamer CONFIDENCE,
Steamer WILSON G. HUNT,
Steamer HELEN HENSLEY, Capt. E. C. M. CHADWICK.
Steamer J. BRAGDON, Capt. J. W. POLK.
Steamer URILDA, Capt. E. Z. CLARKE.
Steamer CORNELIA, Capt. E. CONCKLIN.

One or more of the above Steamers will leave Jackson Street Wharf every day, at 4 O'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for

SACRAMENTO AND STOCKTON,
Connecting with the Light Draft Steamers for
MARYSVILLE, COLUSI, and RED BLUFFS.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front Streets.

ap3 SAMUEL J. HENSLEY, President.

JOHN SCHMIDT, HERMAN HADELER
SCHMIDT & HADELER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
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PRESERVES, CONFECTION
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Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite the Merchants' Exchange,) San Francisco.
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MERCER & BERNHEIM,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
STEAM
CANDY MANUFACTURERS,
No. 136 Kearny Street,
Factory,.....Second street, below Minna.

HAVING COMPLETED THEIR NEW Factory, and introduced Steam into the manufacture of Refined Candies, Messrs. M. & B. would respectfully call the attention of the public and the trade to the magnificent stock of Confectionery they can now offer, manufactured expressly for the California and Pacific trade. Having been practically engaged in the business in this city the past five years, they are enabled to DEFY COMPETITION from any source.

In addition to the usual variety of Stick and Lump Candy, they can supply Comfitures, flavored equal to the French, Candy Toys, Gum drops, Imitation Fruit, in fact, every variety of Confectionery the art has produced.

Messrs. M. & B. would request an inspection of their stock previous to purchasing elsewhere, as they feel satisfied they can suit the wants of the most fastidious.

MERCER & BERNHEIM,
mar6-3m Remember—136 Kearny street.

STOTT & CO.,
Pioneer Camphene Distillers and Oil Manufacturers,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Lamps, Chimnies, Globes, Wick, Alcohol, Spirits, Turpentine, Axle-Grease, &c.

ffice, No. 126 Sansome Street, cor. of Merchant
N. B. Orders from the Country, accompanied by Remittances, will be promptly dispatched, and the Goods put at low prices.
ml3-tf

Pacific Museum.
Clay street.....Corner of Kearny

PACIFIC MUSEUM.— We paid a visit to this popular and instructive place of amusement a few evenings since, and were astonished at the great improvement in every department since our last visit. No depression here; hard times are not felt inside these walls; for Adams, with the true spirit of California enterprise, uses every means in his power to add new features to his already large collection of Animals &c. Indeed, he may well be styled the Barnum of the Pacific, with this exception: that his first start in the business was catching and taming Wild Animals in person, at the imminent risk of his life, whereas Barnum commenced with Tame Bears and Stuffed Allegators. If any man in California is deserving of success, he is, as his whole time for the last five years has been devoted to the building up of a Museum in this city which might equal any in this world; and to see how far he has succeeded, it is only necessary to visit the Museum and see the great variety he has collected — Buffalo, Dear, Elk. Antelope; Bears of all descriptions and sizes; the Sea Lion, Leopard and Seal all in their native element; Birds of every variety; Snakes of all sizes, from the Great Boa of Africa to the small but poisonous Rattlesnake of California—together with a ful cabinet of Mineral Specimens and Antiquities from every part of the State; and, not content with merely pleasing the eye, he has a fine Band of Musicians consantly en gaged; and to add to the entertainment, he has secured the services of Mons. ROLLA, a celebrated performer on the Slack Wire, Balancing &c. &c. Mr. JAMES MELVILLE and PUPIL are also engaged and perform nightly. These alone are worth the price of admission, and, when taken in connection with the other attractions of the Museum, cannot fail to please. Indeed, we do not know a better place to pass an evening than Adams' Pacific Museum, nor a worthier man.

A FRIEND TO ENTERPRISE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Northern Assurance Company.
(ESTABLISHED 1836.)
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital, £1,259,760.

HEAD OFFICES:

LONDON.....No, 1 Moorgate Street.
ABERDEEN.....No. 3, King street.
BELFAST.....No. 42 Waring street.
DUNDEE.....No. 16 St. Andrew's Place
EDINBURGH.....No. 20 St. Andrew's Place.
GLASGOW.....No. 19 St Vincent Place.

THE 21ST ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS Company was held on the 12th inst., when the following results of the business for the year ending the 31st of January last, were submitted to the proprietors and the policy holders:

Fire Department.

Premiums for the year £91,306 3s. 6d; which, after payment of all losses and expenses, and provisions for all outstanding claims, left to the credit of profit and loss, a net balanc eof £14,572 15s. 6d.

Life Department.

Premiums of 514 new Policies issued during the year	£9,814 11 02
Renewal Premiums and Interest	58,148 7 01
Total Revenue for the year	£67,962 18 03
Claims during the year	14,966 6 10
Number of Policies current, 3986, for capital sums amounting to	£1,852,798 04 0

Financial Position.

Amount of Accumulated Funds,	£342,635 00 0
Revenue from all sources	161,898 07 1

Dividend.

The directors having recommended that the dividend to the shareholders should be continued at the former rate of 7½ per cent., free of Income Tax, the same was adopted accordingly.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	FIRE DEPT. £ s. d.	LIFE DEPT. £ s. d.
Revenue from 1st May, 1852, to 30th April, 1853,	13,431 13 9	39,357 4 9
Revenue from 1st May, 1853, to 30th April, 1854,	29,834 4 7	42,358 12 4
Revenue from 1st May, 1854, to 31st Jan., 1855, (nine months)	37,303 0 0	35,374 2 11
Revenue from 1st Febr'y, 1855, to 31st Jan'y 1856,	77,850 19 9	62,184 7 11
Revenue from 1st Feb'y, 1856, to 31st Jan'y, 1857,	91,306 3 6	67,962 18 1

dated June 16, 1857.
SMITH, BROTHERS & CO.,
Agents for California,
Corner California and Battery sts.,
au 14-tf San Francisco.

GEO. DIETZ & CO.
132, Washington Street,

C-A-M-P-H-E-N-E A-N-D O-I-L
MANUFACTURERS
Importers and Dealers in
ALCOHOL, BURNING FLUID, AND SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
Camphene and Oil Lamps, Globes, Chimneys and Wicks,
☞ All articles in our line we will sell at the lowest market prices. au 7

FIGEL & BROTHER,
Clothing and Furnishing Goods,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

HAVE CONSTANTLY on hand a large a assortment of Clothing, and Gentlemens Furnishing Goods, Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks. Valises &c.—And are receiving by every steamer and clippers fresh supplies from their partner Mr. FIGEL, 57 Pin, street, New York.

All the above articles are offered at the VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES at 191 Clay street, near Kearny, by
FIGEL & BROTHER.

Branch Store, Empire Block, Second street, near door the corner of D street, MARYSVILLE. au21

L. KING & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.
No. 71 Battery St. bet. Sacramento and Cal. sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Return of Mr. S. Levy
FROM OREGON.

☞ MR. S. LEVY, who since the first settlement of Israelites in this State to the time of his leaving here six months ago, has enjoyed the confidence of his co-religionists to a considerable degree, has again returned to San Francisco, and recommends himself as prior to his former friends in this city and in the country. nov 6.

The Weekly Gleaner,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 5617, (1858.)

VANITY FAIR.

(*Concluded from page* 400.)

Arrival of the Pilgrims.—Stir at Vanity Fair.—Dislikes.—Their Causes.—The Pilgrims accused.—Imprisoned.—The Fair Betters take their part.—Trial.—Condemnation.

Thus our pilgrims had to go through this fair. Well, so they did; but behold, even as they entered into the fair, all the people in the fair made a great stir; and the town itself, as it were, got in a hubbub about them; and that for several reasons; for

First, The pilgrims were clothed with such kind of raiment as was diverse from the raiment of any that traded in that fair. The people, therefore, of the fair made a great gazing upon them: some said they were fools (insane); and some said, they can't bear them because they were *outlandish* men.

Secondly, And as they wondered at their apparel, so they did likewise at their speech; *for few could understand what they said*: they spoke a language unknown to the fair people: so that from one end of the fair to the other they seemed barbarians each to the other.

Thirdly, But that which did not a little amuse the merchandizers was, that these pilgrims set very light by all their wayes; they cared not so much as to look upon them; and if they called upon them to buy, they would put their fingers in their ears, and cry, 'Turn away mine eyes from beholding vanity' (Ps. cxix. 37) and look upwards, signifying that their trade and traffic was in heaven.

Being asked, 'What will ye buy?' They, looking gravely upon them, said, 'We buy the truth' (Prov. xxiii. 23). *Again, being asked by others, 'What do ye bring us? They answered 'We bring the truth.' This the great number sorely disliked. But some one or two cunning men came up to them, winked with their eyes, tapped the pilgrims on the shoulders and "knowingly" asked them, 'Will ye sell it (the truth)? At this the pilgrims, knowing what sort of folks they were, and what they meant, told them right out, 'We never sell the truth.'* At that there was an occasion (offence) taken to despise the men the more; some mocking, some taunting, some speaking reproachfully, and some calling upon others to oust them at *once, and to have nothing to do with such stubborn, odd outlandish fellows, who know nothing of the world, and were fit for nothing else but to do good and to tell the truth, and who moreover would never do for the Plays and Gambols; for the Tricks and Traffics of the people of Vanity Fair.*

This speech pleased the good people of Vanity Fair mightily. They all clapped their hands in applause of the speaker. And when one headman of great might got up to make another speech, another cried, that he was out of order; that there was no need to lose so much time with these outlandish fellows, and going straight up to the pilgrims, kicked them right out doors. At this the people were quite astounded; they marvelled at the stout-heartedness of their fellow. But some thought, they paid their share to Vanity Fair as well as he did, and he had no right to get all the kicking himself; that they also ought to have their share. And so they all rushed upon the poor pilgrims, and got all the money they paid to Vanity Fair—as they get nothing else in return—they had it all out in kickings.

At last things came to a hubbub and great stir in the fair, insomuch that all order was confounded. Now was word presently brought to the great one (ruler and manager) of the fair, who quickly came down and deputed some of his most trusty friends to take those men into examination, about whom the fair was almost overturned. So the men were brought to examination; and they that sat upon them asked them whence they came, wither they went, and what they did there in such an unusual garb? The men told them, that they were pilgrims and strangers in the land; and that they were going to their own country, which was Jerusalem; and that they had given no occasion to the men of the town, nor yet to the merchandizers, thus to abuse them, and to let them in their journey; except it was for that, when one asked them what they would buy, they said they would buy the truth. But they that were appointed to examine them, did not believe them to be any other than bedlams (insane) and mad, or else such as came to put all things into a confusion in the fair. Therefore they took them and beat them, and besmeared them with dirt (*disparaged their characters to justify their own wicked deeds*), and then put them into the cage, that they might be made a spectacle to all the men of the fair. Therefore they lay for some time, and were made the object of any man's sport, or malice, or revenge; the great one of the fair laughing still at all that befell them. But the injured pilgrims being patient, and 'not rendering, railing for railing, but contrarywise blessing,' and giving good words for bad and kindness for injuries done, *some few sensible men* in the fair, that were more observing and less prejudiced than the rest, began to check and blame the baser sort for their continual abuses done by them to the men. They therefore in angry manner let fly on them again, counting them as bad as the men in the cage, and telling them, that they seemed confederates, and should be made partakers of their misfortune. The other replied, that, "though these pilgrims were so differently mannered from ourselves, we ought not to be so unkind to them, that they had no quarrel with any man in the fair, that the did not destroy the happiness of families, that they even seemed to love the people of the fair, and tried to do good to them by their holy conversations, and that they, finding the grown people too busy or disinclined to listen to them, would invite their children to their tents, and talk to them about the city of Jerusalem, and about the great king that ruled therein. He would tell them that they, one day, would see that glorious city, if they were obedient to their, wise parents, loving to each other and trying to obey the laws of the Great King. And, added they, you need not be so angry at our being favorably disposed to the pilgrims, (though we can do but little good for them) for if it is true that children are good judges of the characters of men, those men must, after all, by very good; for our children love them much, and would talk about them continually; and when they see the pilgrims at a distance in the street, they will run up to them, full of joy; so that people of Vanity Fair walking in the street, or looking from the windows, would wonder at the love of the children to those odd men—Moreover it was observed that all the children of the fair peoplewho followed the advice of the pilgrims, were much better children than others; that they loved God, obeyed their parents and teachers; were kind to their companions and to strangers. And some men remarked, that they found, since the last hubbub, since the time that the pilgrims were in prison and could not talk to the children, the children had much changed; that they did, indeed, dress, eat and play as well as before, but they rarely spoke any more of the great king of Zion, nor did they seem to care for him; that they have almost forgotten all the great deeds done by the servants of the king on their journey through our land. And even if they did now talk about them, it was not with feelings, it was not with love and reverence; but that they merely spoke of them as subjects of story, and not as pattern and examples for their lives. And though we, being free citizens of vanity fair, and caring little about such matters, we should like our children to know all about them. For that was the cheapest way of making good wives, of bringing up obedient children, honest daughters and dutiful sons. Policy, gentlemen, policy ought to make us try to get our children thaught these things. Consequently, they thought, the pilgrims ought to have been treated differently, and for aught they could see, the men were quiet and sober, and intended nobody any harm; and that there were many that traded in their fair that were more worthy to be pnt into the cage, yea, and pillory too, than were the men that they had abused. Thus after divers words had passed on both sides (the men behaving themselves all the while very wisely and soberly before them), they (the people of the fair) *fell to some blows among themselves*, and did harm one to another, and all the blame of this was put on the shoulders of the pilgrims. And the vanity people, being blinded by passion and party spirit, forgot all the good the strangers had done, and thought of nothing but of the hatred they nourished against them, for being *outlandish* and of different manners and minds than the town people. After a number of days had passed, these two poor pilgrims were brought before their examiners again, and there charged as being guilty of the late hubbub that had been in the fair. So they beat them pitifully, and hanged irons upon them, and led them in chains up and down the fair, for the people to mock them. But the pilgrims behaved themselves yet more wisely, and received the ignominy and shame that was intended to be cast upon them with so much meekness and patience, that it won to their side (though but few in comparison to the rest) several of the better men in the fair. This put the other party yet into a greater rage, insomuch that they concluded the death of these two men. Wherefore they threatened, that the cage nor irons should serve their turn, but that they should die for the abuse they had done, and for shaming the men of the fair.

Then were they remanded to the cage again, until farther order should be taken with them. So they put them in and made their feet fast in the stocks.

Now it came to pass that when the pilgrims were confined in the city and could get out but very rarely, and that by the special favor of the jailor, that the people of the city would not let them have any allowance of bread to eat, nor water to drink, or any raiment to put on wherewith to shelter themselves from cold, they seeming disposed to starve the men right out, as if to show them "that it was bitter and evil" to turn aside from the ways of the people of the city. For a time this priviation did not hurt the prisoners; for they had some old store which they brought with them when they came to the city; they also had some garments left to put on. With these they made shift for a long time, But when their bread was gone and their garments wore out and they could not get away from the city, they thought of getting bread by working in prison, and selling their work at the fair†. But this would not do, for, in the first place, their wares would not sell at the fair; they being works of vanity, and at Vanity Fair, few other but vanity goods would sell. Besides, the people had such a dislike to men who were so unlike them, and who shamed them by their sober converse and their deeds, that they did not like to let them have a living among them anyhow. So that the pilgrims were sorely distressed; they had worked night and day, and now they could not live by their hard work. In this plight, they would go to some of the people, whom they thought better, and tell them, that they, being prisoners in the city, and not being able to go out, and being able to make sundry useful articles so much needed in the city, they ought not to be allowed to starve in prison. But ought to have bread for their wares. But the merchandiser had no mind and no time to listen, and sometimes they would tell the pilgrims to call again; but when they called again, matters were as they were when they had left: seeing it was no use to go to the fair any more, so they went no more.

And it came to pass that after all the provisions of the pilgrims had been used, and they were almost starved to death, that they sought God in earnest prayer to the deep of hhe night, that He might save them from their troubles, and relieve them from the bonds of prison, and from the hands of the people of the fair.

† The pious Bunyan was nearly thirteen years imprisoned in Bedford jail, where he supported himself with tagging laces—he wrote his works in prison.

And in the process of time, their cry came up to unto God by reason of the hard labor, and God heard the groaning and saw the distress and he remembered the covenant with his people. And he looked down upon the afflicted and had respect unto them; and he opened their eyes. and filled their hearts with understanding; so that, after they had consulted a long time, the thought came into their minds that they needed not stand after all.

Now, it happened that there lived in the city a great multitude of the descendants of Canaan, also, a good number of them traded at the fair, but there was also a great number among them, who, having lived with the people of Israel for hundreds of years, they had read their books and made them the rule of their lives. They were also pilgrims, who feared God and loved his servants, and wanted to have a share in the Land of Canaan, and thought our pilgrims; being that these men do not hate outlanders, and love pilgrims and also understand our wares, we might take courage and go to see the head people. After committing their cause to God, they went and told them of their sore grief and distress, and propose to them our warss, so that we may prove useful to the city and live with some comfort.

Here, therefore, the pilgrims called again to mind what they had hearéd from their faithful friends, who, in sundry writings (in the Bible) given for their direction, told them how other pilgrims (the Prophets) were treated by the people of the Fair; how they vexed some, mocked others (Isaiah); threw others into prison (Jeremiah); and killed others (Zacharaiah). The pilgrims reading these letters over and over, were moved to pity that the people of Vanity fair did not know that they did them much wrong; and thought they could not expect to be treated better than were other pilgrims before them. This history gave them great consolation; it was dearer to them

than gold and silver (Psalm 119). They knew that he whose lot it was thus to suffer, would fare all the better at last; therefore bitter as the cup was, they did not refuse accepting it; and were the more confirmed in their ways and sufferings by what they told them would happen to them. The pilgrims also comforted each other, committing themselves to the all-wise disposal of Him that ruleth all things, with much content they abode in the condition in which they were until they should be otherwise disposed of.

Then a convenient time being appointed, they brought them forth for their trial, in order to their condemnation. They already had preconcerted their measures beforehand; they met, not to try, but to condemn. When the time was come they were brought before their enemies, and arrainged. The judge's name was Lord Hategood: their indictment was one and the same in substance, though somewhat varying in form.

CAUTION.

Mr. Thomas E. Finlay of this city, left San Francisco in October last, with a view of travelling as agent for several papers. We authorized him, as we noticed in the 41st and 42d numbers of the *Gleaner*, to act in that capacity for our paper to canvass and to collect moneys due. More than two months have now elapsed without Mr. Finley allowing us to hear from him, (except the letter be lost).

Subsequently, however, we learn that some of our neighbors have been placed by him in a similar predicament, and we use this method of withdrawing our authorization from Mr. Finlay to receive money or to collect and beg our subscribers in the country to remit their dues *direct* to our office, either in postage stamps or in cash, enclosed in registered letters. When sending cash, please seal or paste it to the body of the letter.

FIRST HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the above-named Society of this city, held on Sunday the 3rd inst., the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JACOB RICH, President;
L. KING, Vice President;
P. BERWIN, Treasurer;
A. HOFFMAN, Secretary;
A. CRANER, DENNERY, MARTIN, H. MAYER, M. M. LOUIS, } Trustees;
PHILLIP BURRN, Collector.

A STRANGE PHENOMONON OF INSANITY.—A man who was for some time employed in a large oil and camphene establishment in this city, and received sixty dollars a month wages, besides a present of ten dollars as a New year's gift, left his employers, not to better his condition, but to enlist in the U. S. Army, where he receives the paltry sum of twelve dollars. There is no accounting for tastes.

מוהל

THE UNDERSIGNED BRINGS TO THE NOTICE of his numerous friends in the Mining Regions and elsewhere, that he is ready to initiate children into the convenant of Abraham. He shall be happy to attend most punctually on those who wish to honor him with their confidence.

MOSES HYMAN,

Sacramento City, cor. of 6th and N streets.

☞ Parties who come to Sacramento for the occasion, can be accommodated with ROOMS FREE OF CHARGE.

Jewish News,

PARIS.—Mons. Fould has been decorated by the Emperor with the grand cross of the Legion of Honor as a token of the particular imperial satisfaction with the services of the minister.

TURKEY.—Accounts from Constantinople, of the 17th ulto., state that the imperial firman relative to administrative reforms has just been carried into effect at Broussa. In the council, which is composed of forty members, there are four Armenians and one Jew. A member of the Greek community sits in the grand council. The Armenian bishops have a deliberative voice on all religious questions.

RUSSIA.—In the treaty of commerce and navigation just concluded between France and Russia, the Russian government has insured to the French in Russia all the rights enjoyed by its sbujects, and, as no mention is made of Jews, the extraordinary phenomena will be exhibited (observes the *Univers Israelite*,) that foreign Jews will enjoy in Russia greater privileges than native Jews. For in Russia, it is known, there are whole provinces from which Jews are altogether exeluded.

INDIAN CIVILIZATION.—The Rev. Dr. Cahill delivered, some time ago, at Dublin, a series of lectures on India, which are reported in the *Freeman's Journal*. In speaking of the origin of the Hindoos, the lecturer pointed out some parallelism between these aud the ancient Hebrews, drawing thence some inferences, which we copy, more as a matter of curiosity than because we attaeh any credence to them:

"The origin and history of this remarkable people were, he said, shrouded in mystery. We knew the authentic history of Greece, of Persia, of Egypt and of other countries, but, with respect to India, we were still in the dark. There could, he said, be no more interesting subject of inquiry than to find out where this people had come from, and how they had so early acquired such an extensive acquaintance with the arts, sciences. In reference to this part of the subject, the reverend lecturer believed that there were the strongest grounds for supposing that they were the ten of the twelve tribes of Israel, between whose manners and customs and those of the Jews the most remarkable similarities were discernable. The form of government amongst the Hindoos and the ancient Jews was the same. The Hindoos did not eat certain meats—neither do the Jews; the Hindoos performed ablutions of the body under certain circumstances—so do the Jews; the Hindoos were distinguished for not associating with other nations, and for holding them to be enemies, the same characteristics prevailed with the Jews; the orders of the priesthood, the scepter, and that of the cultivation of the land among the Jews, corresponded with the castes of the Brahmins; the army and the commercial community among the Hindoos, whose idolatry was the same as that the Jews fell into. The Jews erected a golden calf and worshipped it; they also worshipped the bull. The Hindoos worship the bull and the cow, and they heve an antipathy to the pig, which they regard as an unclean animal. The remains of the most spacious and splended temples and other structures, indicating the highest excellence in architecture and the fine arts, were, in ancient time, scattered over India. The places where immense cities stood could also be traced at a period of remote antiquity. The language of a country did not become polished in a day. The English language spoken at the time of Elizabeth could scarcely be understood in these days; but the Indian language was the same in the time of Alexander that it is at present. This fact powerfully sustained the case that the Hindoos are the descendants of the Jews, who were carried away to the East, and never returned to their own country, because, it should be remembered, that the Jews were, at the time of the occurrence, an educated people, professing a high knowledge of the arts and sciences, and of course, cultivated them in their new settlement, which is now known as India."

A BISHOP IN A SYNAGOGUE.—The Bishop of Augsburg, having paid a visit to Schenhausen accepted the invitation of the rabbi and the elders, and went to the recently built synagogue. Here he pronounced an eulogium on the Jewish congregation for the sacrifices which it had made in order to erect so handsome a place of worship, and expressed his satisfaction at the concord prevailing between the Christian and Jewish inhabitants of the town.

Sleeping During the Sermon.

The *Jewish Chronicle* says, "This custom is of remote antiquity. We read in history that when Bishop South was preaching before Charles II and court, many of the monarch's suite went to sleep and some of them snored whereupon South addressed himself to Lord Lauderdale, one of the offenders, and said: My Lord, I ask your pardon for disturbing you, but I must tell you that you snore so loud, you are in danger of waking up his majesty!' This warning woke uy every one and banished all desire to sleep.

To this the *Asmonean* adds: "The antiquity of the custom dates much further back than the days of South. In the *Bereseth Rabba*, ch. 58, it is stated that whilst Rabbi Akiba was preaching the congregation was nodding and the preacher, in order to awake his audience, called out, 'why was Queen Esther privileged to reign over one hundred and twenty-seven provinces!' 'Because,' was the reply, 'she was a worthy descendant of Sarah who attained the age of one hundred and twenty-seven years.' The meaning of this comparison is clear, and the commentators have in vain sought to elucidate the saying, which perhaps in the days of Rabbi Akiba implied an allusion unknown in the present day. One thing, however, is certain that South, as well as the Rabbi, knew that it was in their power to awake the audience; is remarkable that both should have attempted it by a paradox.

General News.

SNOW.—The snow on the Salmon Mountains was ten feet deep last Saturday, and the trade with the inhabitants of that region will of course be suspended for some time.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.—A fire broke out at Downieville on New-Years day at about 6 o'clock P. M. in the St. Charles Hotel, and destroyed nearly $500,000 worth of property within the short period of two hours. We deeply sympathize with the Sierra *Citizen* and *Democrat* and with the citizens generally, many of whom have doubtless lost their all. We hope to hear of the early re-building of the town, and that our cotemporaries will flourish again at an early day.

CALVIN B. MCDONALD.—We learn from the *Golden Era* of Sunday last, that this gentleman, long and favorably known in connection with the editorial corps of this State, will hereafter be attached editorially with the above-named paper.

CHEAP PASSAGE.—We are glad to learn that the Nicaragua Line is about to start again, and is already making preparations to dispatch their steamer on the 20th inst. to Panama (if it be not again, as several times before, countermanded.) This company has instructed their agent here to put the steamers Orizaba and Sierra Nevada in thorough repair; and the travelling community shall have the benefit of this opposition company as the fare will be greatly reduced, from the present enormous price.

RICH YIELD.—At Experimental Gulch, near Columbia, a claim known as "John Royal's," yielded last week $10,000.

A PARTY of Italians, while prospecting recently near Yankee Hill, Tuol. Co., picked up a lump of gold weighing fourteen ounces.

☞ We have for the past week enjoyed very fine weather, and the city is extremely healthy.

ON motion of Mr. Pierson, at the meeting of the Board of Education, on Thusday evening last, it was resolved that the Public Schools be re-opened on the 11th inst.

THE steamer John L. Stephens, sailed the 5th inst. for Panama with nearly $2,000,000 in treasure and some 200 passengers, quite a falling off of the latter, since a reduction of passage is anticipated.

FIRE.—The Wholesale Dry Goods Store occupied by H. Breslauer & Co. on Sansome street, was discovered to be on fire on the evening of the 5th inst., but was by the prompt attendance of the Fire Department soon extinguished.

CHEBRA BIKUR CHOLIM UKDOSHAH.

☞ This Society will hold their regular meetings at the Hall of the "Sons of Temperance," on Washington street, between Montgomery and Sansome, every second Sunday in each month, at, 6 1-2 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

L. KING, President.
SIMON CRANER, Secretary. my1

Chebra Bikur Cholum Ukedisha.

This Society will hold their regular meeting Sundey, January 10th, 6 o'clk P. M. Every member is requested to be present for the purpose of nominating officers for the ensuing term.

L. KING, President;
SIMON CRANER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

Elias Woolf,

CHIEF מוהל

Has removed from Pine street to 236 Stockton street, east side, one door from Washington,

He will be happy to attend on those who may please to hor onhim with their confidence.

TO OUR FRIENDS IN The Country, and in the Atlantic States.

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

Corner of Sansome and Commercial Streets.

This Splendid Hotel has now been opened by Messrs Regensburger and Stern.

It is not a matter of indifference where we put up on our arrival to this State, and City.

That the St. Nicholas Hotel can be recommended in every respect individually, and Families, will not be doubted by all those who know the present Proprietors.

☞ St. Nicholas Hotel,
Cor. Sansome and Commercial Sts.

IMPORTANT —TO— California, Oregon and Washington Territories, SANDWICH ISLANDS AND MEXICO.

EVERY MERCHANT from any of the above countries will find it their interest to call, examine and purchase from our

IMMENSE STOCK

All our Goods are of our own Importation.

HUGHES & WALLACE, White Goods.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Embroideries.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Laces, Edgings.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Hosiery, Gloves.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Furnishing Goods.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Millenery Goods.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Ribbons.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Flowers, Feathers.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Yankee Notions.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Perfumery.
HUGHES & WALLACE, Shirts, Collars, etc.

Agents for—
J. J. Clark's Sewing Cotton;
Marshall's Linen Threads.

☞ 105 AND 107 Sacramento street, SAN FRANCISCO.

jy10

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAINTS,
Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes,
BRUSHES, &c. &c.
We are regularly receiving and keep on hand the largest stock in the City, and sell at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
OLIVER & BUCKLEY,
86 & 88 Washington Street, and 87 & 89 Oregon Street.
ap3

ELTON R. SMILIE, M. D.
DENTIST
Having returned to the city, will resume the practice of his paofession, at his offiice, 161 Montgomery street opposite Montgomery Block.

Ophir Lodge, No. 21, I. O B.
Meets every Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, Washington street. Members of the Order are invited to attend.
H. HEZOG, Secretary.

DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
Corner Washington and Dupont streets,
PRICES TO SUIT.
MR. HENRY BUSH has, since his several years residence in this city, gained and secured the custom and confidence of, not only his countrymen, the German portion of our inhabitants, but of the public at large, by his ability and skill in rendering the most striking likenesses in different styles and sizes.
His prices, from the moderate sum of $1 up to $25, renders it within the reach of almost every body to have a good likeness taken for his gratification here, or agreeably to surprise a loving friend in the Atlantic States, or in Europe. jy 10

ADELSDORFER BROTHERS
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
CUTLERY, PLAYING CARDS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
No. 2 Custom House Block,
Corner of Sansome and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ADELSDORFER BROTHERS receive regular shipments of FANCY GOODS, from Europe and New York, and Sell at the very Lowest Prices,
ALWAYS ON HAND,
Hosiery, Accordeons, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Looking Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Porte Mouniaes, &c.
Together with a Complete assortment of Yankee Notions.

NEW GROCERY.
Please oblige me with a call!
J. SALOMONSON
has opened a
FAMILIY GROCERY,
Provisions, Wines and Liquors.
Corner of Dupont St. and Harlan Place,
(between Bush and Sutter Streets.)
Desirous of securing the custom of his numerous acquaintances, he will do every thing in his power, to merit their confidence.
Goods will be forwarded to any part of the city, on the shorte stotice.

Pacific Mail Steam Ship Co.'s Line.
—TO—

PANAMA
Connecting, by way of the Panama Railroad, with the Steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company at Aspinwall,

For New York and New Orleans.
DEPARTURE FROM VALLEJO ST. WHARF.
The Splendid Steamship
GOLDEN AGE,
Commodore WATKINS, ... *Commmander.*
Will leave Folsom street Wharf, with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure,
January 20. 1858, at 9 A. M.
—PUNCTUALLY—
☞ A choice of Berths on the Atlantic Steamers is secured by the early purchase of Tickets in San Francisco.
For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.
a 28

CROCKERY

R. KRAMBACH,
IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
CROCKERY,
Glassware, Plated and Britannia Ware,
CUTLERY, LAMPS, ETC.,
No. 140 Clay Street,
Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite Leidesdorff street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

GENUINE MEERCHAUM
PIPES,
—X—
A. WASSERMANN CO.
No. 88 SACRAMENTO ST. Up Stairs.
IMPORTERS of German and French
DRY & FANCY GOODS, CIGARS
GENUINE AND IMITATION
MEERCHAUM PIPES, ETC. ETC. ETC

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Sign of the Mammoth Boot.
M. GUERIN,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens' BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
North-West Corner of Battery and Commercial Street, San Francisco.
A full supply of Benkert & Conrad's Philadelphia Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.
ap24

ST. LOSKY, LEVY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF THE

Choicest Brands
—OF—

Havana Cigars,
And Sole Agents for the sale, in California, of
La Floride Cabanas, Partagas y Ca Havana.
109 California Street,
Next door to Alsop & Co

DR. G. H. HOIT,
MEDICAL OFFICE,
☞ Corner Dupont and Pacific streets—entrance on Dupont.

MORIZET
Maltese Cross Champagne.
J. C. MORIZET, RHEIMS.
H. A. COBB, AGENT, San Francisco.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Agent for the proprietors, MESSRS. DE ST. MARCAUX & Co., Rheims, France, has just received an invoice of the above celebrated Wine, and will continue, from this time, to receive the same by every arrival from France. H. A. COBB
p3 No. 100 and 102 Montgomery Street.

New Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
BY THE ARRIVAL OF EVERY STEAMER AND CLIPPER.
Offered at the Lowest Market Prices, to which I invite the attention of City and Country Merchants.
F. HENDERSON, No. 61 SACRAMENTO street, San Francisco, has for sale the following New Assorted Prints—new styles; assorted Blankets;
Berth and Bed Blankets; "York Mills" Cottons;
Blue Denim—assorted; Linen Check and Hickory Shirts;
"Ashland," Washington" and "Howard" Duck;
White and colored Marseilles Quilts; Brown Drill;
Brown Sheeting; assorted colors Flannel;
Ballard Vale White Flannel; Bleached and Slate Drills;
Bed Ticking—assorted; Bleached Shirtings—assorted;
"Allendale" Sheetings—assorted widths
Fine Brown Shirtings: Gray Twilled Flannel.
☞ Orders for the Country supplied. ap3

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN.
R. H. VANCE;
Has, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, received
THE FIRST PREMIUM
Awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the
THIRD TIME
RECEIVED AGAINST ALL
COMPETITORS,
Corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets.
To those who wish something new and beautiful, we have purchased the Patent Right for cutting
AMBROTYPES
for this State, and is now prepared to take them in a style unequalled in the United States, of any size, from the smallest miniature to life-size.
I hereby denounce all Pictures taken an glass, in this City or State, and called Ambrotypes, as "bogus," and a fraud upon the public, being a miserable imitation of the genuine article.
PHOTOGRAPHS!
We are now executing the finest PHOTOGRAPHS, "BOTH PLAIN AND COLORED," ever taken in the State.
Photographic Views of Buildings, Machinery, &c. &c., taken at the shortest notice, and in a superior manner.
If you want a good picture, go VANCE'S corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets. feb20

STAMPS.
CHILDREN'S CLOTHES Should be Marked—Men's clothes should be marked—Women's clothes should be marked—Girl's clothes should be marked—Every-body's clothes should be marked
NOISY CARRIER, 122 Long-wharf,
Has a nice assortment, all with Roman letters. je26

INSURANCE.

Monarch Fire Insurance Company,
ESTABLISHED IN 1835.—EMPOWERED BY ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital and Surplus Fund, - - $2,000,000
Special Fund, (invested in this country to meet losses,) - - - $150,000.
Head Offices: Adelaide Place and 28 Regent st., London.
Office in San Francisco, 126 California st., near Leidesdorff.
Directors in London.
SIR JOHN MUSGROVE, Bart.....Chairman.
FRANCIS WITHAM, Esq.....Dep. Chairman.
John Adis, Esq. — F. B. Carr, Esq
R. Huggins, Esq. — C. S. Buttler, M. P.
J. Humphreys, Esq. — John Laurie, M. P.
J. D. Brown, Esq. — J. G. Hammach, Esq
Robert Main, Esq. — W. Scolefield, M. P.
Manager.....GEORGE H. JAY, Esq.
Trustees in New York.
J. L. Aspinwall, Esq. Geo. Curtis, Esq. W. Sherman. Esq.
Directors in New York.
S. K. Everett, Esq. — Robert Haydock, Esq.
B. A. Mumford, Esq. — James Harper, Esq.
Wm. L. Ling, Esq. — Joseph Saturn, Esq.
G. B. Morehead, Esq. — William H. Macy, Esq.
Benjamin J. Whitlock, Esq.
Policies issued and losses promptly settled at this Agency.
ap3 W. L. BOOKER, Agent for California.

Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Co.
OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1808. CAPITAL, $8,000,000.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECEIVED permission to issue Policies insuring detached frame buildings, and their furniture, are now prepared to receive applications for the same.
Brick Buildings, and Merchandise stored in them, or Merchandise stored afloat, insured against fire on the most moderate terms.
Also, Life Insurance for a period of years, or the whole term of life.
FALKNER, BELL & CO., Agents,
sp3 128 California street.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agency,
No. 106 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
J. P. HAVEN & W. B. JOHNSTON,
AGENTS FOR THE
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, $10,000,000.
MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
J. P. HAVEN,
Proctor and Advocate in Admiralty.
ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES.
GEORGE T. KNOX,
ATTORNEY AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
ap3

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARL PRECHT,
Dr. Med. Chir. and Accoucheur.
Office hours from 7 to 11 o'clock, A. M.
223 Dupont street, near to Washington.
jy 10

DR. T. REGENSBURGER,
PHYSICIANS AND URGEON.
NO. 224 STOCKTGN STREET,
Between Clay and Washington streets,
je19-3m San Francisco.

JOSEPH KIRNAN,
Having purchased the well-known and popular Saloon of
NICKERSON & LOVETT,
Cor. Merchant and Montgomery sts.
HAS, AFTER MAKING SOME DESIRABLE alterations, RE-OPENED the above Saloon, where his friends and the public will find him prepared to supply his Customers with the best Wines, Liquors, &c. Also, all the Beverages of the season, at reduced prices.
It is the determination of the proprietor to keep a House that cannot be excelled, as to its business arrangements and the character of the articles offered to his guests. By those who know his long experience in the best Saloons, no assurances will be required. To all others, he simply says—
CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
jy 31—tf.

M. ELGUTTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FANCY DRY GOODS,
No. 111, Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

DR. H. AUSTIN,
SURGEON DENTIST,
182 WASHINGTON STREET,
☞ Prices greatl reduced.
☞ ADVICE GRATIS.

J. H. WIDBER & Co.,
APOTHECARIES,
ap3 *VERANDAH DRUG STORE,*
Corner of Kearny and Washington Streets, San Francisco

DRY GOODS.

L. DINKELSPIEL. V. SIMON
SIMON & DINKELSPIEL,
Importers and Jobbers of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HOSIERY, &c. &c.
No. 79 California Street,
Corner of Battery and California Streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

LANG & SPORBORG,
Importers and Jobbers of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 5, Custom House Block.
SAN FRANCISCO.
ap24 Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

HEBREW SCHOOL.
INVITATION TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
THE SCHOOL for the Moral and Religious Instruction of our Children, under the superintendence of DR. ECKMAN, is open for children of both sexes. It is kept at
No. 133 Clay Street, (2d story.)
SCHOOL HOURS:
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, at 10 A. M.
The School is free to all. Only those who are able are expected to pay a moderate charge!
THE ISRAELITE IN ENGLISH,
—AND—
THE DEBORAH IN GERMAN,
JEWISH NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISHED BY Drs. Wise and Lilienthal, of Cincinnati. The above periodicals will be supplied by mail, or otherwise, at the price of $3 per year, for the Israelite, and $4 for both, in one wrapper. Apply to the publisher of the *Weekly Gleaner* San Francisco. ap3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls, Parties.
ETC. ETC. ETC.
ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, JELLIES, CREAMS, etc. for Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls and Parties, received by
SAULMANN,
—ARMORY HALL BUILDING,—
No. 128 Montgomery Street,
Who will furnish Families, Boarding Houses, and Hotels with all articles usually sold in a Bakery and Confectionary Store, of a superior quality, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.
His long residence and extended custom is sufficient warranty of the superiority of his productions. jy31—tf.

Paper Hangings and Carpets
JUST RECEIVED PER LALE ARRIVALS, BY
FRANK BAKER,
No. 110 and 112 Clay Street.
800 CASES PAPER HANGINGS:—
French and American—Every Variety—
6,000 rolls French and American Borders;
400 pieces Tapestry Velvet Carpet;
625 do Tapestry Brussels Carpet,
230 do Three-ply Carpet;
300 do Superfine Ingrain Carpet;
300 do Extra Fine Ingrain Carpet;
200 do Cotton and Wool Carpet;
125 do Stair Carpets, assorted;
275 do Bay State Druggets;
800 do Oil Cloths, assorted;
125 do Damask and Brocatelle;
300 do Cotton and Worsted Damask
4,000 pairs Window Shades;
375 do Lace Curtains;
751 do Muslin Curtains;
8,900 Cornices and Curtain Bands; Stair Rods; Table Covers; Gimps, Fringes, &c., &c.
For sale wholesale and retail, by
FRANK BAKER,
je19 11 and 112 Clay street.

ALBERT KUNER,
SEAL ENGRAVER AND DIE SINKER,
167 Washington Street, San Francisco.
NOTARIAL SEALS, as prescribed by the law of 1853. Masonic and Official Seals of every description. Ornamental Engraving and Marking at the shortest notice, and at reasonable prices. ap3
STENCIL PLATES CUT TO ORDER.

J. F. SMITH & Co.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, NAILS, AND Agricultural and Mining Implements,
FIRE PROOF BUILDING,
No. 81 Clay street, 2d door west of Front,
jy 17.

Ophir Lodge.
The meetings of this Lodge will, till further notice is given, take place at 7½ instead of 7 o'clock, every WEDNESDAY evening. oct 30-tf

BANKING.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
EXPRESS
AND
BANKING COMPANY,

OFFICE, Northwest Corner of Montgomery and California Streets, San Francisco.

CAPITAL, $600,000.

SEND, DAILY, TO ALL PARTS OF CALIFORNIA—

WEEKLY—To Crescent City, Oregon, and the Southern Coast—

SEMI-MONTHLY—To the Atlantic States, in charge of Special Messengers, by the Panama and Nicaragua Steamers, connecting in New York with the
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.,...West and Canada West.
UNITED EXPRESS CO.....East and West.
HARNDEN EXPRESS CO.....South and West.
NATIONAL EXPRESS CO...North and Canada East.
AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS & EXCHANGE COMPANY.....England, Germany and France.

EXCHANGE

On all the Principal Cities in the United Sta d Canada

COLLECTIONS MADE

And General Express Business promptly attended to.
LOUIS McLANE, J.,
General Agent for California.
G. W. BELL, Superintendent Banking Department.
SAMUEL KNIGHT, Superintendent Express Department. feb18

KELLOGG & HUMBERT,
MELTERS,
ASSAYERS AND COINERS,
No. 104 Montgomery Street,
NEAR THE CORNER OF CALIFORNIA.
ORES, METALS AND MINERAL WATERS ANALYZED.

All Business Entrusted to their Care will be Despatched with Promptitude.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BANKERS AND Bullion Dealers in the City of New York, have received large amounts of Gold Bars bearing the stamp of "KELLOGG & RICHTER" and "KELLOGG & HUMBERT" of San Francisco, California, and cheerfully recommend their stamp for CORRECTNESS, having tested their Assays thoroughly, both in the American and European Mints.

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BEEBE & CO.,
B. BEREND & CO.,
AUG. BELMONT,
SCHUCHARD & GEBHARD.

NEW YORK, ugust, 1855.

M'cKEE & Co.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
and in all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
PORTLAND, O. T.
RANKIN & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

HATS!!
Made to Measure

GENTLEMEN WHO WISH TO IMPROVE their appearance, to have their hats fit them conveniently, and to last them longer then usual, ought to get them MADE TO MEASURE, else they rarely cog be accommodated with these requirements.

BOYSEN & BROTHERS,
HATTERS,
No. 159 Kearny street,
(Between Clay and Commercial streets.)

Are ready to suit customers by their own manufacture with all sorts and shapes of hats made to measure at the SHORTEST NOTICE.

☞ AT THE USUAL PRICES. ☜

J. C. MEUSSDORFFER,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER
—OF—
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 165 Commercial Street.
Below Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

Our Stock contains always the latest European and American styles.
Any kind of Hats (both Fur and Silk) made to order.
ja30—3m

J. T. PIDWELL,
Wholesale and Retail
F-U-R-N-I-T-U-R-E D-E-A-L-E-R-,
No. 140, North side of Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

—o—

Bedding, Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather and Hair Bolsters, Pillows, etc.

—o—

☞ Orders from Country Dealers and others, particularly attended to. se4

AUCTION HOUSES.

AARON VAN VLECK,
AUCTIONEER,

SALESROOM—Fireproof Building, 61 and 63 California street, near Front.

Sale Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
ap8

E. J. L. SMILEY, GEO. W. SMILEY.

SMILEY BROTHERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SALESROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome streets.

SALE DAYS.

MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story salesroom) of FRENCH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, } Regular Catalogue Sales of BOOTS, BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS BLANKETS. ap8

H. M. NEWHALL, E. W. EDDY.

NEWHALL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

SALESROOM—Fire-Proof Brick Building corner of Sacramento and Battery Streets.

REGULAR SALE DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays.

Regular Sales by Catalogue,
—OF—
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
SHOES,
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.
ap8

R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

SALE DAYS.....TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
AT 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick Store on the southwest cornrr of California and Sansome streets, will continue the Auction and Commission Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS & CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.
ap8 R. D. W. DAVIS.

ROBERT JOSEPHI,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE
—DEALER IN—
WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, GOLD PENS, CLOCKS, WATCH MATERIALS, TOOLS, GLASSES. &c. &c.
171 Washington Street.
Between [Montgomery and Kearny streets, (up stairs,)
SAN FRANCISCO

Having just recieved, direct from the Manufacturers, a large assortment of Goods. of the latest styles aud paterns in the above line.

I HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

and am in regular receipt of a full and complete Assortment of Goods adapted to the CALIFORNIA TRADE.

To the Trade, and Dealers in the Interior, I would say, your orders will receivr prompt and careful attention.

GIVE ME A CALL.
ROBERT JOSEPHI.

☞ N. B.—No bnsiness connection with J. S. Joshphi. ☜ oct-2-3m

---

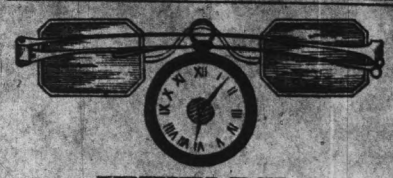
JAMES HAYES,

MANUFACTURER
AND
DEALER
IN
MARBLE
Grave Stones.

MARBLE MONUMENT.
Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.
No. 143 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Hebrew Inscriptions executed with precision, and neatness. All work done in the best manner, at the lowest prices.

JEWELRY.



JEWELRY.

H. M. LEWIS,
WATCH MAKER
AND
MANUFACTURING JEWELER,
(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN CALIFORNIA.)

IMPORTER OF
Fine Watches and Jewelry, Diamonds, &c.

Parties requiring a FINE WATCH or JEWELRY, will do well by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I am selling 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house in California, and all my Goods are WARRANTED.

Jast received, several Large Invoices of Jewelry, comprising some of the finest sets in California.

☞ Remember the number, 189 CLAY STREET.

ISAAC S. JOSEPHI,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer
IN
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
DIAMONDS,
GOLD PENS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
Clocks, Tools, Watch Materials,
Glasses, Fancy Goods, etc.,
177, WASHINGTON STREET,
je12 San Francisco.

M. M. LEWIS,
Pioneer
WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,
No. 183 CLAY STREET,

HAS a large and desirable assortment of every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of the best manufacturers, QUARTZ JEWELRY and DIAMOND WORK, at most reasonable prices.

Diamond and Specumen Work manufactured to order, by skilful workmen.

No connection with any other house.

Don't forget the number, 183 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts., opposite Court Block.
may28

JOHN W. TUCKER,
IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER WARE,
Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware.
QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.
Watches repaired with care and warranted.
No. 125 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision. feb18

BRAVERMAN & LEVY,
WATCH MAKERS,
AND
JEWELERS,
No. 167 Washington Street,

HAVE Constantly on hand a large and beautiful assortment of
FINE WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
QUARTZ WORK, ETC.
In Silver Ware,

We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons;
silver candlesticks; silver cake baskets,
Silver waiters, silver castors, silver cups,
silver napkin rings, &c. &c.
Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer for sale at very low prices. mh6tf

---

AUG. J. SAULMAN. F. L. LAUENSTEIN.

SAULMANN'S
COFFEE SALOON,
GERMAN BAKERY, AND CONFECTIONARY,
Armory Hall Building,
No. 128 Montgomery Street, corner of Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR. ☜

DVERTISFMFNTS.

Goldsmith House,
No. 109 Sacramento Street,

Goldsmith & Stern,.....Proprietors.

TRAVELERS and FAMILIES will find this House one of the most desirable, as it is centrally located. The Tables are always supplied with the best the market affords, and the Proprietors will spare no pains to make it one of the most comfortable Hotels in the city.
feb13-tf

NEW YORK HOTEL,
CORNER OF
Battery and Commercial Streets
SAN FRANCISCO.
BACHMAN & ELSASSER,
PROPRIETORS.

BARRY & PATTEN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
WINES AND LIQUORS,
161 and 113 Montgomery Street,
m6-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

Strictly כשר

ALEXANDER'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 14, Sansome street, opposite the Rassette House.

THE PROPRIETOR begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently opened the above House, formerly kept by Mr. Goldsmith. The House has undergone a thorough renovation, and no pains will be spared to make it a comfortable HOME to those who will favor him with their patronage.

Mr. A. being too well known among the commercial community, there is no need for any comment as regards the table. je26

KOSHER MEAT.
כשר
Y. ABRAHAM,
BUTCHER.
Jackson st., between Kearny and Dupont
In the Old Pennsylvanian Engine House.
SAN FRANCISCO,

Recommends to his former Customers and the public his assortment of PRIME MEAT.

Orders forwarded to any part of the City with the greatest punctuality. feb27

כשר

☞ The MEAT properly killed and inspected is to b had only at the following places:—

LEVI & WOLFE
Y. ABRAHAMS,
M. BECK
Je19 I. GOLDSMITH.

DENTISTRY.

A Card.

☞ Parties who wish to save their teeth or to have new ones inserted, are politely requested to call on Dr. Burbank, second floor of the Express Building, corner of Montgomery and California streets. Dr. B. is prepared to undertake any mechanical or medical operation relative to dentistry. Teeth are extracted, plugged, and whole sets made to order. Ladies and gentlemen whom this Card may interest, may satisfy themselves as to the dental skill of Dr. B., by inspecting specimens of his work. ap10

C. C. KNOWLES,
DENTIST,
AND
Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth,
—AND—
Block Work.
Has removed to No. 166 Clay Street.
SAN FRANCISCO
☞ Business hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. ☜

A Loan of $2000.

THE SUM OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS is to be disposed of as a loan on good security. Parties whom this may interest, may apply to
Je24 B. ASHIM. 118 Sacramento street.

GODCHAUX BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS
Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings,
Ribbons, Cloaks, Etc. Etc.
No. 81 California St.
One door from the Corner of Battery,
A. GODCHAUX, } SAN FRANCISCO.
J. GODCHAUX, }

THE FAMILY.

The Sale of the Pet Lamb.

Oh! poverty is a weary thing; 'tis full of grief and pain;
It boweth down the heart of man, and dulls his cunning brain;
It maketh even the little child with heavy sighs complain.

Hunger and cold and weariness, these are a frightful three;
But another curse there is beside, that darkens poverty,
It may not have one thing to love, how small soe'er it be.

A thousand flocks were on the hills, a thousand flocks and more,
Feeding in sunshine pleasantly; they were the rich man's store:
There was the while one little lamb beside a cottage door.

A little lamb that rested with the children 'neath the tree,
That ate, meek creature, from their hands, and nestled to their knee;
That had a place within their hearts, one of the family.

But want, even as an armed man, came down upon their shed,
The father labored all day long that his children might be fed,
And, one by one, their household things were sold to buy them bread.

That father, with a downcast eye upon his threshold stood,
Gaunt poverty each pleasant thought had in his heart subdued.
"What is the creature's life to us?" said he:
"'twill buy us food.

"Ay, though the children weep all day, and with down-drooping head
Each does his small task mournfully, the hungry must be fed;
And that which has a price to bring must go to buy us bread."

It went. Oh! parting has a pang the hardest heart to wring,
But the tender soul of a little child with fervent love doth cling,
With love that had no feignings false, unto each gentle thing.

Therefore must sorrowful it was those children small to see,
Most sorrowful to hear them plead for the lamb so piteously:
"Oh! mother dear, it loveth us; and what beside have we?"

"Let's take him to the broad green hill!" in his impotent despair
Said one strong boy: "let's take him off, the hills are wide and fair;
I know a little hiding-place, and we will keep him there."

Oh vain! They took the little lamb, and straightway tied him down,
With a strong cord they tied him fast; and o'er the common brown,
And o'er the hot and flinty roads, they took him to the town.

The little children through that day, and throughout all the morrow,
From everything about the house a mournful thought did borrow;
The very bread they had to eat was food unto their sorrow.

Oh! poverty is a weary thing, 'tis full of grief and pain:
It keepeth down the soul of man, as with an iron chain;
It maketh even the little child with heavy sighs complain.

☞ Cultivate good manners.

Never Lie.

A lie is an untruth; something said with an intention to deceive. Some lie in order to cover a fault, and in the hope of escaping punishment. Some lie for the purpose of causing mirth. Others lie that those to whom they speak may act differently from what they would if they knew the real truth.

Now, a lie is a sin against God and against man. The God of tnuth' who cannot lie, has solemnly declared, "Lying is an abomination to the lord; but they that deal truly are his delight." And again, "A lying tongue is loathsome, and cometh to shame. "In the Bible, several instances are given in which God has brought to shame and death those who have been guilty of lying.

But great mischief is often done to men by lying. "As a madman casteth firebrands arrows, and death, so is the man that deceiveth his neighbor, and saith, "Am I not in sport?" Truth between man and man is the great bond of peacefull society. If one may tell a lie, so may another. Thus there might be mutual falshood, and then confidence would be exchanged for suspition, and happiness for misery.

Hence we should say only that which is true, and promise only that which we mean to perform. He who is accustomed to utter lies will soon be thought unworthy of credit even if he should speak the truth; and he who does not consider himself bound by his promise cannot be called an honest man. As to those cases in which we have done wrong, we had better bear reproach, and even punishment, than to add to our crime the utterence of a wilful lie.

A Brother's Love.

There is something transcendantly virtuous in the affections of a high-hearted brother towards his gentle and amiable sister. He can watch the blush steal over her features when he tells her of her innocent follies, and he can clasp her to his bosom in consolation when tears gush from her overloaded heart. With woman there is a feeling of pride mingled with the regard which she has for her brother. She looks upon him as one fitted to brave the tempest of the world; as one to whose arm of protection she can fly for shelter when she is stricken by sorrow, wronged or oppressed; as one whose honor is connected with her own; and who durst not see her insulted with impunity. He is to her, as the oak is to the vine, and though she may fear all other of mankind, she is secure and confident in the love and conntenance of her brother. Nothing affords man such satisfaction, and nothing entwines a sister so affectionately among his sympathies and interests as profound reliance on her virtue, and strong convictions of her diffidence and delicacy. As these two latter are far the most delicious qualities of a beautiful female, so they are the strongest spells for enticing away the confidence of the other sex. A female without delicacy is a woman without principle; and as innate and shrinking perception of virtue is a true characteristic of a pure hearted creature, so it is the most infallible union between hearts that truly beat in response to each other. There is more tenderness in the disposition of woman, than man; but the affection of a brother is full of the purest and most generous impulses; it cannot be quenched for aught but delicacy and unworthiness, and it will outlive a thousand selfish and sordid attachments. A deep rooted regard for a gentle creature born of the same parents with ourselves, is certainly one of the noblest feelings of our nature. Were every other feeling of our nature dead, save this, there would still a bright hope remain that the fountain of virtue and principle was not yet sealed.—*Ladies' Garland.*

The Elephant is Loose!

The elephant is loose! The elephant is loose! Such was the cry that we heard from the boys in the street one day last week. Every body seemed to be under excitement; parents were hurrying home to see if their children were out in the streets, and if so, to hunt them up and send them home; or if in the house, to keep them there. Upon repairing to the menagerie, we found a great crowd of people, in the midst of whom was the Mayor, accompanied by fifty musketeers, with their pieces loaded, while at the front and rear entrances of the building were stationed two six-pounders, loaded with grape shot.

It appeared from what we heard, that the great elephant, Columbus, had attacked his keeper, and so severely injured him, that he has since died of his wounds. For a long while the keepers of the wild beasts were unable to subdue the raving animal, and there was cousequently great danger of his getting out into the streets, and doing inconceivable damage to life and property. Therefore the mayor was sent for, and the cannons were loaded and placed before the door. This was a wise and humane precaution.

But how many elephants are loose every day! How many roam about the streets, destroying the souls as well as the lives of people! and before how many stores in our city ought well-loaded cannons to be placed to protect the lives of our citizens from worse than death! There ought to be a cannon before the dram-shop, for there is an elephant there, and his wounded victims may be seen at times all about our streets.

There ought to be a cannon before that billiard-room, for there is an elephant there that destroys hundreds every year. There ought to be a cannon before those houses where men, young and old, instead of enjoying the fresh air, a walk, or a pleasant instructive conversation or book, lose their time, their money and character, in playing at cards, and seasoning this ruinous pastime by the fumes of poisonous and intoxicating liquors.

But behold, while I speak, I see a number of elephants loose in the streets. Look at these boys who run from street to street selling low and corrupting publications; thus spreading the seed of disease, ruin and death to those vulgar minds who delight to feed on corrupting and demoralizing publications.

Men and boys, look out! the elephants are loose in our streets; do you hear their roars early on sunday and holiday mornings and late at night? Beware and keep out of their way; and let our city officers load their cannons to preserve our city from the dangers of the elephants who are loose in our streets.—*Adapted.*

Answer to the Charade in the last Number of the "Gleaner."

Ava is an Eastern place.
Rice is something people are fond of.
Avarice is the whole world.

I have tried pretty hard to write an answer in poetry, and have succeeded after the fashion, but so poorly that I do not dare to send it. E. R. B.

School Notice.

We are prepared again to devote a third day for religious instruction of our children. *viz* Wednesday from 3½ P M. The Children are invited to attend.

The hours now are Saturday and Sunday from 10 A.M Tuesday from 3½ P.M.

How to Speak Wisely.

Think before thou speakest,
First, what thou shalt speak;
Secondly, why thou shouldst speak;
Thirdly, to whom thou mayest have to speak;
Fourthly, about whom or what thou art to speak;
Fifthly, what will come from what thou dost speak;
Sixthly, what may be the benefit from what thou shalt speak;
Seventhly, who may be listening to what thou shalt speak;
Put thy word on thy fingers' ends before thou speakest it, and turn it over these seven ways before thou speakest it; and there will never come any harm from what thou shalt say.

Catwg the wise delivered this counsel to Taliesin, chief of the bards, when he gave him his blessing.

Chinese Tales.

THE KING AND HIS HORSE.

King-Tsong, king of Tsi, had a beautiful horse, which he valued very highly. By neglect on the part of his groom, the horse died The king was so enraged that he seized a lance, and was about to take the life of his servant.

Yen-Tse, who happily was present, interposed, saying, "Prince it were unfit that this man should die, without being convinced of the enormity of his crimes.

"Convince him then," said King-Tsong.

There upon Yen-Tse took the lance, turned towards the offender, and addressed him thus:—

"Child of misery, lo! these are thy crimes: listen attentively to their recital. First, thou art guilty of the death of the horse, which the king entrustd to thy care; therefore must thou die; furthermore, thou art the wretched cause that my lord, the king has so far lost command of himself, that he was abaut to lay his own hand upon thee; lo! that is a new offenue, greater than the former. Finally, the whole country and all the surroundidg region must learn with astonishment, that the king, my lord, has put to death a man for the sake of a horse; whereby he loses his good name. Son of mistortune that is thy greatest crime, so many other does it draw after it. Dost thou acknowledge it?"

"Oh, let him go!" cried the king; "I will not for him lose my good name. Let him be forgiven."

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